

CHEADLE AND GATLEY

Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1909.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1909 on the Cheadle and Gatley Urban Sanitary District.

In this Report, as in all my previous Annual Reports, owing to the requirements of the memorandum issued annually by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers of Health as to how their reports should be drawn up, many facts which have been repeatedly mentioned in other reports have to be again stated in this report. In this memorandum Medical Officers of Health are specially asked to report on the working of the early Notification of Births Act in their district, and also on the slaughter-houses in their district.

On January 1st, 1909, an Order came into force which had been received in the previous December from the Local Government Board as to regulations for preventing the spread of Tuberculosis, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The urban district was constituted by a Local Government Order, which came into force in August, 1886. It was formed by uniting Stockport Etchells with a part of Cheadle. The area of the two portions was 5,812 acres.

By the Local Government Order, No. P. 1711, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1901, and came into operation on November 9th, 1901, part of the district was incorporated into the County Borough of Stockport. The area of the part of the district which was incorporated was 722 acres, and the population of the area was 2,904.

The area of the district since the above-mentioned portion was taken over is 5,090 acres. It was divided into four wards, viz., Cheadle, Gatley, Cheadle Hulme North, and Cheadle Hulme South Ward. The district is mainly residential and agricultural. There are two bleach and dyeworks and two public steam laundries in the district. They are well constructed, and the health of the operatives good. There are in Cheadle Hulme three and in Gatley one brickmaking yards.

There are three large public institutions in the district, viz., the Manchester Royal Lunatic Asylum, the Barnes Convalescent Hospital (a branch of the Manchester Royal Infirmary), and the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools; these are treated as separate localities in this report. Plans have been passed during the year for another large public institution to be built in the district.

During the year there has been a decrease in the number of new houses built and occupied, as compared with the previous year. They were mostly small villas and semi-detached houses, and situated in Cheadle Hulme, and there has been an increase in the number of houses to let, especially in the cottage property in Cheadle, owing to the exodus of working people following on the completion of the new railway that has been made between Manchester and Wilmslow.

From December 31st, 1908, to December 31st, 1909, the total number of deaths registered in the district was 106, which included 36 at the public institutions; in the district proper 70 were registered, at the Royal Lunatic Asylum 32, and at the Convalescent Hospital 4. No deaths were registered as occurring at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

The number of births registered in the district during the year was 187 (males 102 and females 85).

There were three illegitimate births registered during the year.

Comparing the year 1909 with 1908 and 1907, the number of deaths registered in the district proper was:—

In 1909—70	
„ 1908—102	decrease 32
„ 1907—92	„ 22

The number of births registered in the district was:—

In 1909—187
,, 1908—192 decrease 5
,, 1907—184 increase 3

Appended to this report are:—

Table I., which gives the total statistics for the year and the previous ten years; the area of the district, the number of the inhabited houses, and the average number of persons per house. The various averages on this table must not be taken at present as any criterion, because on November 9th, 1901, part of the most populous and rapidly growing part of the district was incorporated in the County Borough of Stockport, and consequently there is a great decrease in the population.

Table II gives the vital statistics of the district proper, and of the three public institutions in the district which I have treated as separate localities in this report for the year 1909 and the previous years.

Table III gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year in the district proper, and also at the three public institutions, and the number of cases removed to the various fever hospitals.

Table IV gives the ages at and special causes of death.

Table V gives the infant mortality, the number of certified and uncertified deaths, the special causes of and the ages in weeks and months at death of infants under one year of age, the number of legitimate and illegitimate births, and also the number of deaths of legitimate and illegitimate children during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the district which was left after a portion had been incorporated in the County Borough of Stockport, and in which there was a population of about 2,904 persons, was census 1901, including institutions 7,820. The population, excluding institutions (Royal Asylum 474, Barnes Convalescent Hospital 147, Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools 250—825), was 6,949.

The population estimated to the middle of June, 1909, arrived at by taking the increase due to the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, the number of new houses built and occupied during the twelve months, allowing about 4.5 persons per house—and this year some allowance has been made for the number of unoccupied, including institutions, 10,100, and excluding institutions (Royal Lunatic Asylum 503, Barnes Convalescent Hospital 157, Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools 265—925), 9,175.

The death-rate for the year 1909 for the total number of deaths registered in the district during the year per 1000 living per annum, estimated population 10,100—10.49. as compared with:—

In 1908—15.61, estimated population 9,800
,, 1907—15.90 ,, ,, 9,433

The death-rate for the district proper, excluding institutions, per 1000 living per annum, for the year 1909. estimated population 9,175—7.63, as compared with:—

In 1908—11.48, estimated population 8,880
,, 1907—10.81 ,, ,, 8,508

The birth rate for the year 1909, per 1,000 living, per annum (estimated population 9175)—20.38; as compared with:—

In 1908—21.63, estimated population 8880
,, 1907—21.64 ,, ,, 8508

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births registered were:—

In 1909—69.4
,, 1908—72.9
,, 1907—76.08.

Of the deaths registered in 1909, 35 per cent were over 65 years of age, 12 per cent. were under one year of age; as compared with 1908, 34 per cent. over 65 years of age, 9 per cent. under one year of age.

Table IV shows that the principal causes of death of children under five years of age were whooping-cough and premature birth, and of persons between 25 and 65 years of age, phthisis, bronchitis and pneumonia, cancer, and heart disease; and of persons over 65 years of age, cancer, bronchitis and pneumonia. Old age was registered as the cause in eleven cases of persons over 65 years of age. Of the 38 persons over 65 years of age, one was over 90 years of age, four over 85, five over 80, and fifteen between 70 and 80, making in all 25 over 70 years of age. Of the seven deaths due to phthisis, three occurred at the Public Institutions; and of the ten deaths registered as due to pneumonia, six of these occurred at the Public Institutions. Comparing the year 1909 with the years 1908 and 1907, the following table shows that there has been an increase in the number of deaths registered as due to pneumonia, cancer, and malignant disease, and a decrease in the number of deaths due to bronchitis, phthisis, and heart disease.

CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during years 1907-8-9.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	1907	1908	1909	
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	4	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	3	1	1	..
Croup .....	..	1	..	..
Fever } Typhus Enteric Other continued	..	..	..	..

Epidemic Influenza	2	3	1	1
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	4	..	..	..
Enteritis	3	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	2	4	..	..
Phthisis	8	7	7	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	7	2	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	15	3	12	1
Bronchitis	13	12	10	1
Pneumonia	11	18	10	6
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs	1	1	1	..
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	1	..
Venereal Diseases .....	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	2	4	5	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .....	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	13	16	8	..
Accidents	3	2	1	..
Suicides .....	..	2	2	2
All other causes	55	63	42	20
All Causes	144	150	106	36

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Five deaths were registered as due to Zymotic disease, including Epidemic Influenza, viz., 4 from Whooping Cough and 1 from Influenza, as compared with seven in the previous year. No deaths were registered as due to Diarrhœa, nor was there a fatal case among those sent to the Baguley Sanatorium.

The Zymotic Death Rate per 1000 persons living per annum, including Influenza—0.54 and excluding Influenza—0.43, as compared with in 1908—0.67 (including Influenza and Summer Diarrhœa), and 0.1 (excluding Influenza and Summer Diarrhœa).

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Nine deaths were registered as due to Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases, as compared with 12 in 1908, and 14 in 1907, of these nine deaths 3 occurred at the Public Institutions in the district, viz., 2 at the Royal Lunatic Asylum and 1 at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital. The general death rate for the year per 1000 living per annum—0.98, and for the district proper per 1000 living—0.65, as compared with in 1908 for the district proper—0.56. As I have remarked in previous annual reports, this death rate would be much lower if patients did not come out of the neighbouring towns in the last stages of the disease to reside here, with a hope of receiving benefit from a purer atmosphere. In December, 1908, an order was received from the Local Government Board which made it compulsory for all Poor Law District Medical Officers after January, 1909, to notify all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in cases of poor persons upon whom they are in medical attendance according to their agreement with their Boards of Guardians, to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the residence of the poor person is situate. During the year no notifications under this order have been received.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirteen deaths were registered of children under one year of age; of these 7 were children under one month old. The principal causes of death were Whooping Cough (in 3 cases) and premature birth (in 5 cases); besides these 2 children only survived their birth a few hours. There were no deaths registered as due to Enteritis or Summer Diarrhœa. One inquest was held on a prematurely born child.

In April, 1907, a Circular was issued by the County Medical Officer of Health, in which certain recommendations were formulated so as to try and prevent excessive Infant Mortality. A copy of the Circular was printed in my Annual Report for 1907, and its recommendations are being carried out either by your Council or the various district visitors and parish nurses.

MIDWIVES' ACT.

It is not necessary for me to report on the working of this Act. Although there are two midwives in the district on the register they do not practice, and only a few cases are attended by midwives from the neighbouring districts, the majority of cases, in fact nearly all the cases, are attended by medical men.

EARLY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act has not been adopted. When your Council discussed whether they should adopt the Act or not, it was decided not to, as most of the cases are attended by medical men, and in those cases which are not, and where any advice is necessary, it was found that the various parish nurses and district visitors had taken the matter in hand. So far this arrangement has worked well.

INQUESTS.

Four Inquests were held in the district during the year, as compared with 9 in 1908 and 8 in 1907. Of these 4 two were patients in one of the Public Institutions. The verdicts were:—

In 1 case ...Accidental death.
 ,, 2 cases ...Suicide.
 ,, 1 case ...Natural causes—premature birth.

In Table I will be found the average Death Rate and the average Birth Rate for the last ten years, and also the average Infantile Mortality per 1000 births registered. As I have said before in this report, it must not be taken as a true criterion, as the most populous and rapidly-growing part of the district was incorporated on November 9th. 1901, in the County Borough of Stockport.

The death rate for the whole district is much lower than in 1908, and for the district proper it is abnormally low. The birth rate is also lower than in 1908, and the infant mortality is much lower than in 1908.

Comparing the death rate, birth rate, and infant mortality with the average of the other 32 Urban Districts in the County for 1908, it will be seen that the Cheadle and Gatley Urban Sanitary District is much below the average as regards the death rate and infant mortality, and that the birth rate is again much lower.

DEATH RATE.

In the Administrative County	...	13.1	per 1000 living.
In the Urban Districts	... ..	12.7	„ „
In Cheadle & Gatley District proper		7.63	„ „
General Death Rate	... ..	10.6	„ „

THE BIRTH RATE.

In the Administrative County	...	23.7	per 1000 living.
In the Urban Districts	... ..	23.9	„ „
In Cheadle & Gatley Urban District		20.38	„ „

THE INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In the Administrative County	...	113	per 1000 births reg.
In the Urban Districts	... ..	108	„ „
In Cheadle and Gatley...	... ..	69.4	„ „

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 36 cases of infectious disease were notified, including 7 at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools and 4 at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital. In the district proper 25 cases were notified, as compared with 41 in 1908 and 35 in 1907.

The number of cases of each disease notified in the district proper were as follows:—

Small Pox	...	0 ;	in 1908,	0.
Scarlet Fever	...	20 ;	„	24 ; decrease 4
Diphtheria and	}	2 ;	„	8 ; „ 6
Membranous Croup				
Enteric Fever	...	1 ;	„	3 ; „ 1
Erysipelas	...	2 ;	„	4 ; „ 2
Puerperal Fever		0 ;	„	2 ; „ 2

At the Barnes Convalescent Hospital 2 cases of Erysipelas, 1 case of Scarlet Fever, and 1 case of Puerperal Fever were notified, as compared with 1 case of Scarlet Fever in 1908.

At the Royal Lunatic Asylum no cases were notified, as compared with one case in the previous year.

At the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, 6 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 case of Erysipelas were notified, as compared with 23 cases of Scarlet Fever in the previous year.

METHOD OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As soon as a case of Infectious Disease was notified, I visited the house where it occurred and ascertained, if possible, the source of infection, and with the aid of your Sanitary Inspector and of the medical gentleman in attendance, took all possible precautions to prevent the disease from spreading, and advice was given also as to the remedying of any insanitary condition if necessary. In several cases, with the parents' consent, patients have been removed to the Fever Hospital. As soon as I am informed that the house where the case of infectious disease has occurred is ready for disinfection, your Inspector fumigates it thoroughly with Sulphur Di-oxide or Formaldehyde, which is not at all a reliable method, although it is the only means at our disposal. As far back as 1897 I was instructed to report on the various steam disinfectors then in use, and in February, 1898, after making investigations, I presented a report, but no action was taken in the matter. Since then I have drawn attention in each of my Annual Reports to the increasing need of a Steam Disinfector. Bedding and articles of clothing have been sent on occasions to Stockport to be disinfected, but this cannot be done regularly owing to the difficulty of sending the articles, and also the expense incurred.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Arrangements have been made with Prof. Delepine, of the Victoria University Public Health Laboratory, for having material from doubtful or suspected cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria examined bacteriologically. Although fewer specimens were sent than in the previous year, this means of confirming the diagnosis has proved very useful, especially in doubtful cases. Six specimens were sent, as compared with 8 in 1908 and 6 in 1907, one of blood from

a suspected case of Typhoid Fever for the widal reaction, and 5 swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria. The results are set out in the following table:—

Enteric Fever	...	Positive	0	...	Negative	1
Diphtheria	...	„	0	...	„	5

The district on the whole has been very free from the notifiable infectious diseases; in nearly all instances they were isolated cases, and did not spread from the houses where the cases occurred. There was a slight outbreak at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools in November, but it did not spread as in previous years.

Measles, Chicken Pox, and Whooping Cough have all been at times during the year prevalent in the district, and the infant departments of two of the Elementary Day Schools were closed—one on account of Whooping Cough and the other on account of Measles.

The cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease were distributed over the district as follows:—

In Cheadle, 12
 „ Cheadle Hulme, 9.
 „ Stockport Etchells, 4.
 At Public Institutions, 11.

The number of cases notified in each month was as follows:—

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified each month of the year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT. AT ALL AGES.												
	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	27	..	3	2	4	4	2	3	..	1	1	7	..
Enteric Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	36	1	4	3	7	5	2	3	..	1	1	8	1

Table showing the number of cases in each ward for the last three years.

		Scarlet	Diph- theria	Enteric	Puer- peral	Erysip- elas
1909	{ Cheadle	11	..	..	..	1
	{ Gatley	4	1	..	1	2
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	2	..	..	..	..
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. ...	10	1	1	..	2
1908	{ Cheadle	18	2	2	1	2
	{ Gatley	2	3	..	1	1
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	4	..	1	..	..
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. ...	25	3	..	..	1
1907	{ Cheadle	8	5	..	..	3
	{ Gatley	3	1	..	1	3
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	5	2	..	..	1
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. .	4	2	1	..	..

SMALL POX.

No cases were notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

Although I have not been able to get the exact number of children in the district successfully vaccinated. I am informed that owing to the recent Order there has been a great falling off, and a great increase in the number of conscientious objections sent in.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases notified, as compared with 49 in 1908 and 19 in 1907. Of these 27 cases, 20 occurred in the district proper, 6 at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, and 1 at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital. Eleven cases of those which belong to the district proper occurred in Cheadle, 3 in Gatley, and 6 in Cheadle Hulme. Of the Cheadle cases: In February 3 cases occurred in different houses, but in the same neighbourhood and about the same time. Although I made very careful inquiries, I could not discover any common source of infection—such as milk, or being in the same class at school. All possible precautions were taken to prevent any further spread of the disease, and in this our efforts were successful.

Six cases occurred in two families which were related: one family became infected from the other before the nature of the disease was fully recognised. I was unable to trace the origin of infection. In one case the patient most probably contracted the disease outside the district when attending one of the large public schools. The remaining case was an isolated one, and requires no special comment.

Of the cases in Gatley, two occurred in one family, and were of a very mild type; the third case was an isolated one. In neither instance could the medical gentleman in attendance say as to how the patients had contracted the disease.

In Cheadle Hulme 4 cases occurred in two families, and in neither instance could I ascertain the exact origin of the infection. In one case the patient was thought to have contracted the disease outside the district, and in the other from a case that had been notified from one of the Public Institutions.

RETURN CASES

No cases were returned to Hospital for further treatment, nor were any cases detained for any considerable time owing to complications.

At the Barnes Convalescent Hospital one case was notified and sent to the Monsall Fever Hospital.

At the Royal Asylum no cases were notified.

At the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools 6 cases were notified, 1 in July and 5 in November. The Medical Officer of the Institution was unable to trace the source of infection in either instance. Owing to the very thorough precautions taken the disease was prevented from spreading. The first cases reported were sent to Baguley Sanatorium, and the remainder were treated in their own Sanatorium. Eleven cases were sent to the Baguley Sanatorium, eight from the district proper, and three from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case was notified, as compared with three in the previous year. It occurred at the beginning of the year, and the patient was thought to have contracted the disease while outside the district on a visit.

One specimen of blood was sent to be examined for the widal reaction, and the result was negative.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Two cases were notified, as compared with 8 in 1908. One case occurred in Stockport Etchells, and the other in Cheadle Hulme.

On visiting the house in Cheadle Hulme where the case had occurred, complaints were made as to the state of the drains about the house and the smell arising from them. This nuisance has been abated.

The case in Stockport Etchells was of a mild type, and it was impossible for the medical gentleman in attendance to say how the patient had contracted the disease.

One case was sent to the Baguley Sanatorium.

Five swabs were sent for bacteriological examination, and all gave a negative result, although in one case the patient had undoubted Diphtheria, which the subsequent illness proved.

ANTITOXIN.

In the beginning of the year 1906 your Council instructed me to keep a supply of Antitoxin, to be used in necessitous cases. It has proved extremely useful, and in one instance was no doubt the means of saving a patient's life.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No cases were notified in the district proper, as compared with two in 1908, but one case was notified at the end of the year from the Barnes Convalescent Hospital. It was a case of Puerperal Sapræmia, and was immediately removed to Monsall Fever Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

Five cases in all were notified, as compared with 4 in the previous year, and of these 2 occurred at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and one at the Warehousemen and Clerks' School. They were nearly all cases of facial Erysipelas, and of a very mild type. The cases at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital were sent to the Monsall Fever Hospital.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable. In March several cases were reported to me from the Cheadle Heath end of the district; they occurred mostly among the young children attending the infant department of the Cheadle Heath Day Schools. As the disease was then so prevalent in the surrounding districts, it was almost impossible to ascertain how the first cases arose. The attendance at the above-mentioned school was very seriously affected, but not bad enough for me to ask your Council to close the school. In April the disease was very prevalent all over the district, but still confined mostly to the infants attending the various Day Schools. In May and June the outbreak seemed to subside a little, but in July it broke out again

amongst the children attending the infant department of the Cheadle National School. The attendance became so bad, and the disease seemed to be spreading so greatly, that I requested your Council to close the schools for three weeks. When the schools were opened after the Summer Holidays—having been closed in all for about six weeks—the attendance was up to the average, and no child absent as suffering from the disease. Since then the district has been very free from the disease. In this outbreak it was very noticeable how the disease only affected the children attending the various infant departments of the day schools, and that although children from affected houses who were over 8 years of age and had had measles went on attending school, the disease never spread to the mixed departments of the schools, nor was the attendance at all interfered with. Subjoined is a copy of my Special Report on the closing of the Infant Department of the Cheadle National Schools, and my reason for doing so:—

Special Report on closing the Infant Department of the
Cheadle National Schools on account of an epidemic
of Measles.

Towards the end of May the first few cases of Measles were reported to me among the children attending the above-named school, and during the month of June the attendance gradually became worse and worse, so that at the end of the month only 36 to 34 children out of 62 on the books were present. As there seemed a likelihood of the disease spreading to the Mixed School, and as the attendance was so small, I advised your Council to ask the Managers to close the Schools for 3 weeks. The attendance in the Mixed School was never affected; only a very few children were absent.

When the Infant Department was re-opened after the holidays, having been closed for about 6 weeks, only a very few children were absent, but none on account of Measles.

CHICKEN POX.

In the last quarter of this year this disease was very prevalent, especially among the children attending the infant departments of the Cheadle Council Schools and the Gatley Day Schools. Although the attendance at these

schools was reduced nearly 50 per cent., I did not see any reason for advising your Council to close the schools. The disease was of a very mild type. I visited the schools on several occasions and examined the children.

WHOOPING COUGH.

In April several cases of Whooping Cough were reported to me from Gatley. The attendance in the infant department of the Gatley Day Schools was reduced to below 50 per cent., and as the disease was of rather a severe type, I advised your Council to close the schools for 4 weeks. When the school re-opened several children were still away suffering from the disease. Four deaths were registered as due to the disease and its complications.

Appended is a copy of the Special Report I made on the closing of the Infant Department of the Gatley Day Schools:—

Special Report on closing the Infant Department of the Gatley Day Schools on account of an outbreak of Whooping Cough.

During April several cases of Whooping Cough were reported to me among the children attending the Infant Department of the Gatley Day Schools. The disease was of rather a severe type, and during April the attendance was reduced to under 50 per cent., and as several children came from a distance, and only out of 23 on the books 11 were present, I advised your Council to close the School for 4 weeks from May 3rd. The School was re-opened on the 7th of June, and 17 were present, and for 3 weeks no fresh cases were reported. Since then the disease has completely died out. The attendance in the Mixed School was never materially affected, only the Infant Department, and I think that closing the Infant Department in a very great measure prevented the Mixed School from being affected.

(Signed) JOHN H. GODSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

MUMPS.

A few cases were reported to me.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

This disease was never prevalent, owing, no doubt, to the wet and cold summer. No deaths were registered as due to either Diarrhœa or Enteritis.

INFLUENZA.

At the beginning of the year it was rather prevalent. One death was registered as due to Influenza and its complications.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION ORDER.

No notifications were received under this new Order during the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1903 your Council made arrangements with the Withington Urban District Council (which has now been incorporated into the City of Manchester) for admission of cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Diphtheria into their Baguley Sanatorium. Three beds were retained, which so far have been quite sufficient for the needs of the district. For cases of Small Pox your Council has, jointly with the Heaton Norris Urban District Council, erected a temporary Iron Hospital of eight beds on the vacant land near our Sewage Outfall Works. Although quite ready for the reception of patients, it has never as yet been used.

The Barnes Convalescent Hospital send all their cases of infectious disease to one of the fever hospitals belonging to the Manchester Corporation.

The Royal Lunatic Asylum, if a case should arise, it is generally isolated in one of their detached houses or sent to the Baguley Sanatorium.

The Warehousemen and Clerks' School use their own Sanatorium for cases of infectious disease, as well as sending a few cases to the Baguley Sanatorium.

Twelve cases were in all sent to the Baguley Sanatorium, nine from the district proper and three from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

These continue to work very satisfactorily. Whenever samples have been taken by the Inspector of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee for analysis they have been reported as very good.

When the Sewage Outfall Works were first opened the sewage was treated with a solution of "Alumino Ferric," and then in settling tanks, and then passed through filters, consisting of sand, gravel, and polarite. Your Surveyor informs me that now the sewage is not treated chemically, but allowed to settle in open tanks, and then the effluent is passed on to the land. There are still $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres unused, which have been levelled up and used at times for land filtration.

The sewage system, although the original scheme has long been completed, extensions were added in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and this year a length of about 800 yards in Moss Lane has been added it joined two ends together.

In Adswold where the sewer has not been carried, several houses are drained into septic tank, which consists of an ærobie and an anerobic tanks. This arrangement with a little care continues to work well. As a large Public Institution is going to be built in this part of the district, a scheme is being drawn up by your Surveyor for the better drainage of this area.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Six private streets have been paved, sewered, and channelled during the year, and plans are being prepared for doing several more. Several houses have been re-drained and connected up with the sewerage system. Several ashpits and privies have been done away with, and replaced by water-closets and dust bins.

There are several passages behind the houses in Cheadle which require paving and sewerage.

There has been an improvement in the lighting of the district; the number of lamps has been considerably increased.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In your Inspector's Report, which is appended to this one, is a summary of the number of loads of house and other refuse removed from the dwelling-houses in the district. The work is done under the personal supervision of your Inspector, and the scheme he has drawn up works very well. Very few complaints were received during the year.

Owing to the abuse and constant annoyance caused by persons throwing garden and vegetable refuse into the ashpit your Council, in 1908, ordered that the following notice be posted on the door of every ashpit (wet or dry) in the district:—

THE CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on and after this date the COUNCIL WILL ONLY REMOVE ASHES and LEGITIMATE HOUSE REFUSE placed in this Ashpit, and occupiers of premises in the district are requested not to place any Garden, Trade, or Vegetable Refuse in such Ashpit.

By Order,

ARTHUR BRIGGS,

Clerk to the above-named Council.

21st April, 1909.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water is supplied by the Stockport Corporation, and is sufficient for the needs of the district. There was no curtailment of the supply during the year, and very few complaints as to its discolouration.

The main has been extended in Stockport Etchells. There are only a very few houses now supplied from wells.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No complaints were received as to the condition or the stench arising from any of the brooks or streams in the district.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of the year 1907 your Council decided that all the Slaughter-houses in the district should be licensed. This resolution was carried out, and licences granted at the beginning of 1908. There are 6 licensed Slaughter-houses in the district; they have all been regularly visited by your Inspector, and I from time to time. They are all reported as clean and well kept. No plans were presented during the year for new Slaughter-houses. On one occasion I have been asked to examine a carcase before it was exposed for sale, owing to the beast having hanged itself. I condemned it, and it was destroyed. Most of the meat sold in the district comes from the Manchester Corporation Abattoirs, and only a little is slaughtered in the district.

DAIRIES AND COW-SHEDS.

There are 42 Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milkshops in the district. They have all been regularly visited by your Inspector, and I have also made several inspections. They are on the whole cleanly kept and the animals well cared for. Only in one instance was it necessary to tell the owner about lime-washing.

Two old Cow-sheds have been demolished and replaced by two large new Cow-sheds. One old Cow-shed has been altered and better lighted and ventilated. Four separate Cow-sheds in one building have been made into one, providing better lighting and ventilation.

In 1903 your Inspector drew up a report on the number of Cow-sheds, the lighting, ventilation, and cubic space per cow in each Cow-shed in the district. From this report it will be seen that a great many required improvements and alterations have been made. In De-

cember, 1907, he was instructed to draw up another report on the lighting and the number of cows in each Cow-shed in the district, and in September last he was again instructed to draw up another report on the lighting, ventilation, and cubic space per cow in each Cow-shed.

Comparing the report of 1904 and 1909 from the subjoined table, it will be seen that there has been a great improvement in the cubic space per cow. Whereas in 1904 there were 12 Cow-sheds having under 400 cubic feet per cow, in 1909 there were only 3, and these will be either altered or replaced by new ones during the coming summer.

**Cowsheds in District and the cubic space per cow as
shewn by Special Report made 1904 and 1909.**

1904.				1909.			
<i>Under 400.</i>	400-500	500-600	<i>Over 600.</i>	<i>Under 400</i>	400-500	500-600	<i>Over 600</i>
12	16	13	35	3	14	23	40

In all cases where cowsheds are under 400 cubic feet per cow alterations are in hand or new cowsheds are to be built during the summer months.

Nine samples of milk sold in the district were taken for analysis by your Inspector. They were all reported as pure and good except one, which was slightly deficient in fat. Besides these the County Council Inspector has taken 10 samples, in one or two instances at the request of your Inspector. Eight of these samples were pure, and 2 adulterated with added water. In both these cases the milk-seller was prosecuted and fined.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

No samples were taken by your Inspector, as on several occasions when going to take samples he ascertained that the County Council Inspector had just taken them of the same articles. The County Council Inspector has, I am informed, taken 10 samples of articles of food sold in the district, and the Analyst reported them as pure.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

None, as far as I know, was exposed for sale in the district.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES AND OVERCROWDING.

No houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation, nor were any cases of overcrowding reported, although constant inquiries were made to prevent it if possible.

NEW HOUSES.

Fifty-two new houses were built and occupied during the year, as compared with 62 in 1908 and 51 in 1907. They have all complied with the requirements of your Council's bye-laws. They are mostly villas and small semi-detached houses, and are situated as follows:—

In Cheadle Ward 6, mostly cottages.

In Gatley Ward 3, semi-detached houses.

In Cheadle Hulme North 13, villas and semi-detached houses.

In Cheadle Hulme South 30, villas and semi-detached houses.

As I have mentioned in my previous Annual Reports, Cheadle Hulme is growing rapidly, and several of the old cottages are too delapidated for human habitation. The want of suitable cottages for the working class is becoming more acute each year.

Your Surveyor has kindly supplied me with the following information as regards the number of buildings for which plans were submitted during the year. Two plans were referred back as not complying with your Council's bye-laws requirements.

**Information as to Buildings, Plans for which have been approved
for the year ended 31st December, 1909.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Plans pre- sented.</i>	<i>Plans approved of.</i>	<i>Work in progress.</i>	<i>Buildings com- pleted.</i>	<i>Buildings completed this year (1909) from plans of 1908.</i>
(a) New dwelling-houses and shops combined	129	127	45	34	14
(b) Alterations and additions to dwelling-houses and dwelling-houses and shops combined, including stables, coach-houses, and other domestic outbuildings	11	11	5	6	—
(c) Alterations to Schools	1	1	—	1	—
(d) Alterations and additions to factories and workshops	1	1	—	1	—
(e) Alterations and Reconstruction of Cowsheds	2	2	—	2	—
(f) Plans referred back	2	—	—	—	—
(g) New Schools	1	1	—	1	—

Number of Houses occupied during the Year.

	<i>Occupied.</i>	<i>Building at close of year.</i>
Cheadle Ward	6 cottages ..	24
Gatley Ward	3 semi-detached .	9
Cheadle Hulme North	13 villas and semi-detached	7
Cheadle Hulme South	30 ,, ..	30

There are still several streets, especially in the outlying parts of the districts, in which the houses are still not numbered. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Sanitary Department, especially when dealing with nuisances and infectious disease, if it were done as soon as possible. I am informed that this matter has your Council's attention.

BLACK SMOKE.

Your Inspector has made observations from time to time.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

These have been visited from time to time, and I have, at the request of the Head Masters and Mistresses, examined children when infectious disease was present. As in other years, I have received much valuable information as regards infectious disease from the Head Masters and Mistresses of the various Day Schools, who kindly reported to me any cases of children staying at home and supposed to be suffering from some infectious disease.

At the beginning of April the Cheadle Wesleyan Day School was closed and the new school built by the County Education Committee in Cheadle was opened. It has accommodation for 500 children. The Infant School at Cheadle Hulme has been enlarged and improved.

The playgrounds are dry, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, the County Council appointed two Medical Inspectors, who are responsible to the County Medical Officer. As far as I know no report has yet been issued. I have not received any suggestions or complaints from them as regards sanitary matters connected with the schools in the district.

CEMETERY.

This was formally opened in 1903, and the Church of England portion was consecrated in June of that year. It

has since been used as the chief burial ground in the district. During the year there were 81 interments, as compared with 97 in 1908 and 77 in 1907. In 1909, 21 were residents and 60 non-residents, as compared with 40 residents and 57 non-residents in 1908.

The only other burial ground in the district which is in general use is the Cheadle Hulme Churchyard. The others now are only used occasionally for interments.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

This Act came into force in 1902, and requires the Medical Officer of Health to report specifically of the administration of the Act in the Workshops and Workplaces in the district. The chief points to be reported on may be classified as follows:—

- (1) Sanitary Conveniences.
- (2) Sanitary Condition of Bakehouses.
- (3) Home Workers.
- (4) Keeping a list of Home Workers.
- (5) Keeping a Register of Workshops.

There are 53 workshops on the register, as compared with 51 in the previous year. They include Bleach and Dyeworks, 2; Brickmaking Yards, 4; Builders, 8; Bakehouses, 12; Laundries, 2; other workshops, 25.

The chief workshop industries are:—Bleaching and Dyeing, Hand-loom Silk Weaving, and Brickmaking.

The workshops are all clean, the air space per head well above the limit required by the Act, ventilation and lighting good. They have all been regularly inspected, both by me at times and by your Inspector.

SANITARY CONDITION OF BAKEHOUSES.

Their general sanitary condition was good. No complaints were either received or had to be made as regards lime-washing or other defects. There are no underground bakehouses.

HOME WORKERS.

One list was received once during the year representing one employer and ten outworkers. Three addresses of outworkers were received from other Councils, and 40 inspections of outworkers' premises were made. The outwork, as in previous years, was in all cases done in connection with wearing apparel. The outworkers' premises were clean, airy, and well lighted. No sanitary defects were reported to your Council by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and no infringements were reported by your Council to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None, as far as I know, were carried on in the district.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

I have with your Inspector made frequent inspection of the district, and in some cases house to house inspection in addition to those made in connection with infectious disease or those made by special request of owner or occupier. Beside these your Inspector has made systematic house-to-house inspections all through the district. When after infection any improvement or alterations as have been thought necessary have been made, they have generally been carried out promptly and to the satisfaction of your Inspector. Whenever nuisances have been reported either to me or your Inspector, steps were taken to have them abated as soon as possible, and in nearly all cases with very good results.

The general health of the district during the year has been very good, especially in the second half of the year. The death rate, both including and excluding institutions, is very low, and so is the infant mortality (this would be much lower except for the number of deaths from premature birth, 5 out of 13 being registered as due to this cause). The birth rate is still low, and is the lowest except one in the last eight years—in 1905 it was the lowest. The district has been very free from notifiable infectious disease, and it was noticeable that nearly in all instances the disease attacked more than one member of the family, but it never spread outside the house.

The sanitary condition of the district continues to improve, and the number of nuisances reported have decreased during the year, especially those in connection with the removal of house refuse.

The question of how to dispose of the house refuse will have to be dealt with at an early date by your Council, as the pits are nearly all filled up which are suitable for the purpose and not too near to any dwelling-houses.

The necessity of having some more effective means of disinfection after cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, increases each year as the district becomes more populous, and your Council should give the matter careful consideration, as it would be a very serious matter if an epidemic should break out and there were no efficient means of disinfection.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

This report is attached to this one. It gives in detail the number of inspections of premises made and the amount of house refuse removed during the year and the number of improvements and alterations carried out. Nearly all the work required to be done to abate nuisances was done on verbal notice, so consequently it was not necessary to call your Council's attention. From the report it will be seen how varied the duties and responsibilities of your Inspector are, and each year they increase.

In conclusion I must acknowledge the very efficient help I have always received from the officials of your Council, and especially from your Inspector, Mr J. T. Fernley, in the carrying out of my duties during the year.

Attached to this report is a tabular summary of sanitary work done in the district during the year 1909, which has been drawn up by the County Medical Officer of Health.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C., Cantab., D.P.H., Camb.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE I.—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.—For Whole District.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the district.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate*.					
1899	9,850	230	23.35	24	104.3	197	20.00	47	..	..	150	15.23
1900	10,600	234	22.07	31	132.4	193	18.20	48	..	..	145	13.67
1901	10,807	257	29.94	34	123.2	174	16.10	52	..	..	122	12.31
1902	7,944	182	25.81	19	104.3	133	16.74	32	..	..	101	14.30
1903	8,222	176	24.14	16	90.9	146	17.75	59	..	..	87	11.93
1904	8,469	189	25.11	21	111.1	133	15.70	41	..	..	92	12.22
1905	8,840	157	19.89	17	108.3	146	16.51	49	..	..	97	12.28
1906	9,162	182	22.10	13	71.4	144	15.71	46	..	..	98	11.90
1907	9,433	184	21.64	14	76.08	150	15.90	58	..	..	92	10.81
1908	9,800	192	21.61	14	72.9	153	15.61	51	..	..	102	11.48
Averages for years 1899- 1908	9,312.7	198.3	23.56	20.3	99.48	156.9	16.82	48.3	..	..	108.6	12.61
1909	10,100	187	20.38	13	69.4	106	10.49	36	..	..	70	7.63

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 5,090. Total Population at all ages, 7,820. Number of Inhabited Houses, 2,544. Average Number of Persons per House, 4.6 (At Census of 1901.)

TABLE II--CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Names of localities	CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.				WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.				BARNES CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.				MANCHESTER ROYAL ASYLUM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year
Year.																
1899	9850	230	150	24	225	..	2	..	153	..	15	..	337	..	30	..
1900	10600	234	145	31	254	..	1	..	148	..	13	..	452	..	34	..
1901	10807	257	122	34	255	..	..	..	174	..	15	..	474	..	37	..
1902	7050	182	101	19	265	..	..	..	153	..	10	..	476	..	22	..
1903	7290	176	87	16	279	..	..	..	154	..	23	..	499	..	36	..
1904	7526	189	92	21	268	..	2	..	148	..	18	..	527	..	21	..
1905	7893	157	97	17	262	..	..	..	152	..	16	..	533	..	33	..
1906	8232	182	98	13	249	..	1	..	159	..	17	..	522	..	28	..
1907	8508	183	92	14	250	..	..	..	147	..	21	..	528	..	37	..
1908	8880	192	102	14	265	..	..	..	142	..	14	..	513	..	37	..
Averages of years 1899 to 1908.	8663.6	198.2	108.6	21.3	251.2	..	.6	..	149.0	..	16.2	..	486.1	..	31.5	..
1909	9175	187	70	13	265	..	..	..	157	..	4	..	503	..	32	..

TABLE III—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

Notifiable disease.	Cases notified in whole district.						Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					
	At Ages—Years.						Cheadle and Gatley.	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Manchester Royal Asylum.	Cheadle and Gatley.	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Manchester Royal Asylum.	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65											
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria including Membranous Group)	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	5	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever...	27	..	4	18	3	2	20	1	..	..	8	1	3	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	36	..	4	22	6	3	25	4	7	..	9	4	3	..	..	..	..

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—For information on this subject see body of report on Hospital Accommodation.

Table IV—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.		Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Asylum.	Barnes Convalescent Hospital.	
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cholera ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Di- seases	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Di- sease	12	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	1
Bronchitis.....	10	1	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	1
Pneumonia	10	..	..	..	2	5	3	..	..	6
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suicides.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
All other causes	42	4	1	..	1	17	19	..	..	20
All causes.....	106	13	3	..	5	47	38	..	..	36

TABLE V—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the year, 1909.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Under 1 W^k.</i>	<i>1-2 Weeks.</i>	<i>2-3 Weeks.</i>	<i>3-4 Weeks.</i>	<i>Total under 1 Month.</i>	<i>1-2 Months.</i>	<i>2-3 Months.</i>	<i>3-4 Months.</i>	<i>4-5 Months.</i>	<i>5-6 Months.</i>	<i>6-7 Months.</i>	<i>7-8 Months.</i>	<i>8-9 Months.</i>	<i>9-10 Months.</i>	<i>10-11 Months.</i>	<i>11-12 Months.</i>	<i>Total Deaths under One Year.</i>
All Causes—																	
Certified																	
Uncertified																	
Common Infections Diseases—																	
Smallpox																	
Chicken Pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever.....																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Whooping Cough ..							1		1						1		3
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms.																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..																	
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	2	2			4	1											5
Congenital Defects ..																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast-milk Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1				1												1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Meningitis.....																	
Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes —																	
Erysipelas.....																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions																	
Bronchitis.....										1							1
Laryngitis.....																	
Pneumonia																	
Suffocation (overlying).....																	
Other causes	2				2	1											5
Totals	5	2			7	1	2		1	1					1		13

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 187 ; Illegitimate, 3.

Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 12. Deaths in the year of Illegitimate Infants, 1. Population estimated to middle of 1909, 10,100.
Deaths from all causes at all ages, 106.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1909 for the URBAN DISTRICT OF CHEADLE AND GATLEY, on the ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—*INSPECTION.*

Visits of inspection made during 1908 by Sanitary Inspector :—
Factories, 12 ; Workshops, 106 ; Total, 118.

2—*DEFECTS FOUND.*—Nil.

3—*HOME WORK*—

Lists received, 1 ; outworkers, 10 ; number of addresses of outworkers received from other Councils, 8 ; number of inspections of outworkers' premises, 40.

4—*REGISTERED WORKSHOPS*—

Bleaching and Dyeing, 2 ; Brickmaking, 3 ; Builders, 8 ; Bake-houses, 12 ; other Workshops, 28.
Total number of Workshops on Register, 53.

5—*OTHER MATTERS*—Nil.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Summary of Sanitary Work completed during the Year, 1909.

I.—ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Are the following in force in your district ?

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act—Yes.
2. Notification of Births Act—No.
3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907—Yes.

II.—BYE-LAWS.

Are By-Laws in force relating to :—

1. New streets and buildings ?—Yes.
2. Common Lodging Houses ?—No.
3. Slaughterhouses ?—Yes.
4. Houses let in lodgings ?—No.
5. Cleansing and scavenging ?—Yes.
6. Offensive trades ?—No.
7. Tents, vans, sheds, &c. ?—No.
8. Other matters ?—No.

Were any new Bye-Laws adopted during 1909 ?—No.

III.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. From what source derived ?—Stockport Corporation and a very few houses supplied by wells.
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply ?—None.
3. Any complaints as to action on lead ?—None.
4. Number of samples analysed during 1909 ?—None.
5. Further developments required ?—None just at present.

IV.—SEWERAGE.

1. Specify any works carried out during 1909—A length of about 880 yards in Moss Lane, Cheadle Hulme, was laid during the year.
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper system of sewers ?—Only one part, Adswood, and a scheme is being drawn up for connecting this part up with sewerage system.

V.—SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. On what system is sewage treated ?—In settling tanks and land filtration.
2. Have there been any complaints during 1909 as to the out-fall works ?—None.
3. Any special action taken during 1909 ?—None.

VI.—SCAVENGING.

1. By whom is this carried out ?—By the Council's Staff.
2. With what frequency are the following scavenged :—
 - (a) Midden-privies ?—Quarterly.
 - (b) Dry Ashpits ?—Bi-monthly.
 - (c) Pail Closets ?—Fortnightly.
 - (d) Dustbins ?—Weekly.
 - (e) Cesspools ?—None.

VII.—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

1. Number of premises on Register at close of 1909 :—42
3. Number of instances where notice has been served for defects—One.
4. Number of instances where legal proceedings have been taken and results of same—In two instances the County Inspectors have taken proceedings.
5. Are regulations in force in the district under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order—Yes.

VIII.—DWELLINGS.

1. Number of new houses built during 1909—52.
2. Action taken in respect of overcrowding—None.
3. Action taken under Housing of the Working Classes Acts—None.

IX.—PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

1. Any system of notification—Only the L.G.B. Order of 1907.
2. Any sanitary inspection of patients' houses—None.
3. Any disinfection of ditto.—When requested.
4. Any distribution of advice—None.
5. Any action *re* spitting—None.

(Signed) JOHN H. GODSON.

Feb. 8th, 1910.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

CHEADLE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report on Inspections made during the year 1908, together with Nuisances abated and Sanitary Improvements effected in consequence of such inspections.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

House-to-house inspections have been made in 26 streets in Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, and Gatley. Houses and premises were visited on complaints and when infectious disease occurred in them. The total number of inspections made—1089.

NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices, with respect to various nuisances found in course of such inspections, were served upon owners and occupiers, and alterations required to abate nuisances, with very few exceptions, were promptly carried out. In 30 cases nuisances in connection with houses were reported to your Committee, and instruction was given to serve Statutory Notices in 9 cases. In all cases where repairs and alterations were carried out I visited and re-visited during the progress of the work in order to see that requirements were complied with. I have had interviews, in all parts of the district, with owners, occupiers, and contractors relative to the work required to abate nuisances.

A large proportion of the work required to be done was carried out on verbal notice to the owners, &c.

SMOKE TESTING.

The Smoke Test has been applied to the drains of 8 houses, and defects were found in 4 cases.

DRAINAGE TO HOUSE PREMISES.

Thirty-two defective drains have been repaired, re-laid, or re-constructed, and where drains have been re-laid or re-constructed 4-in. ventilating shafts were placed at the highest point of such drain, and carried up above the eaves of house roof.

Sixteen houses have been entirely re-drained and connected up with the sewerage system. In every case of re-drainage intercepting taps have been fixed.

WATER CLOSETS.

Four defective indoor water closets have been taken out, and modern pedestal water closets substituted, provided with separate flushing cisterns.

Twenty-six water closets have been provided in lieu of privies which have been abolished.

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Twenty privies have been abolished and replaced by water closets.

Ten privies and ashpits have been repaired, ventilated, and covered in.

Fifty-five ashpits have been abolished and ashbins provided.

Sixty-three ashbins have been provided in place of ashpits abolished.

Twenty-eight ashbins have been replaced.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

During the past year the system of removal of house refuse has worked very satisfactorily. Very few applications for the removal of house refuse have been received, and most of these were received during the first four months of the year.

There are still 615 houses in the district provided with privies, but these are decreasing year by year, as all new houses built are provided with water closets and dust bins. There is also 430 houses provided with dry ash places. These are also decreasing yearly.

These privies and dry ash places are emptied periodically; the dust bins (916 in district) are emptied weekly.

During the year 3291 ashpits were emptied, and 4325 loads of nightsoil and house refuse removed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

These have been regularly visited, and found generally clean and well kept. In one instance only was it found necessary to call the attention of the occupier to the want of lime-washing.

Two old cowsheds have been demolished and replaced by two new cowsheds, giving 731 cubic feet per cow for 14 cows.

One old cowshed has been altered, giving 765 cubic feet per cow for 4 cows. New windows and ventilators have been provided.

Four old cowsheds in one building have been made into one, better lighting and ventilation being provided, and accommodation provided for 19 cows, allowing 634 cubic feet per cow.

In the autumn a Special Report was prepared and presented to your Committee, giving the lighting, ventilation, drainage, cubic space, number of cows kept, and cubic space per cow.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Samples of milk have been taken for the purpose of analysis. They were all found to be pure.

NEW HOUSES.

Fifty-two new houses have been occupied during the year. These are all built in accordance with your Council's bye-laws.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 53 workshops on the register, and 118 inspections have been made, and in no case was any contravention of the Act found.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are now 12 bakehouses on the register. These have been regularly inspected. Six night visits have been made.

HOME WORK.

One list of outworkers has been received during the year relating to 10 outworkers, and three lists of outworkers have been received from other Authorities, giving addresses of 8 outworkers.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are six slaughter-houses in the district. They are all licensed. These have been regularly inspected, and are clean and well lighted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Twenty-six houses and premises have been disinfected after illnesses of an infectious character.



Summary of Sanitary Work completed during the year 1909.

No. of Complaints received during the year.....	5
„ Houses and Premises inspected.....	683
„ Houses and Premises Re-inspected.....	406—1089
„ Samples of Milk taken and submitted for Analysis....	9

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS.

Orders issued for sanitary amendments to houses and premises..	9
Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, and limewashed...	12
Houses disinfected after an illness of an infectious character...	26
Houses entirely re-drained and coupled up with the sewerage system.....	16
House drains cleansed and repaired.....	32
Midden privies converted into water closets.....	20
Ashpits abolished and dust bins provided in lieu thereof.....	55
Ashbins replaced	28
New dust bins provided.....	6
Slop sinks, waste pipes and rainwater pipes repaired and disconnected from drains	20
Bath and lavatory waste pipes and soil pipes repaired.....	20
New water closets provided.....	6
Privies and ashpits repaired.....	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Visits made with reference to abatement of nuisances, &c..	76
„ Lodging houses registered under Section 90, Public Health Act, 1875	—
„ Common lodging-houses	—
„ House refuse removed.....(loads)	4235
„ Ashpits emptied.....	3291
„ Privies and ashpits in district.....(house)	615
„ Dust bins.....	916
„ Dry ashplaces	430
„ Houses connected up with sewerage system.....	1812
„ Accumulations of animal refuse removed.....	5
„ Bakehouses	8
„ Workshops	53
„ Smoke tests applied to drains.....	8
„ Cowsheds altered, lighted, and ventilated.....	7
„ New cow sheds built.....	2
„ Old cow sheds abolished.....	2
„ Cowsheds newly drained.....	2
„ Drains examined under Section 41, P.H.A., 1875.....	1

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES J. FERNLEY,

Feb., 1910.

Sanitary Inspector.]